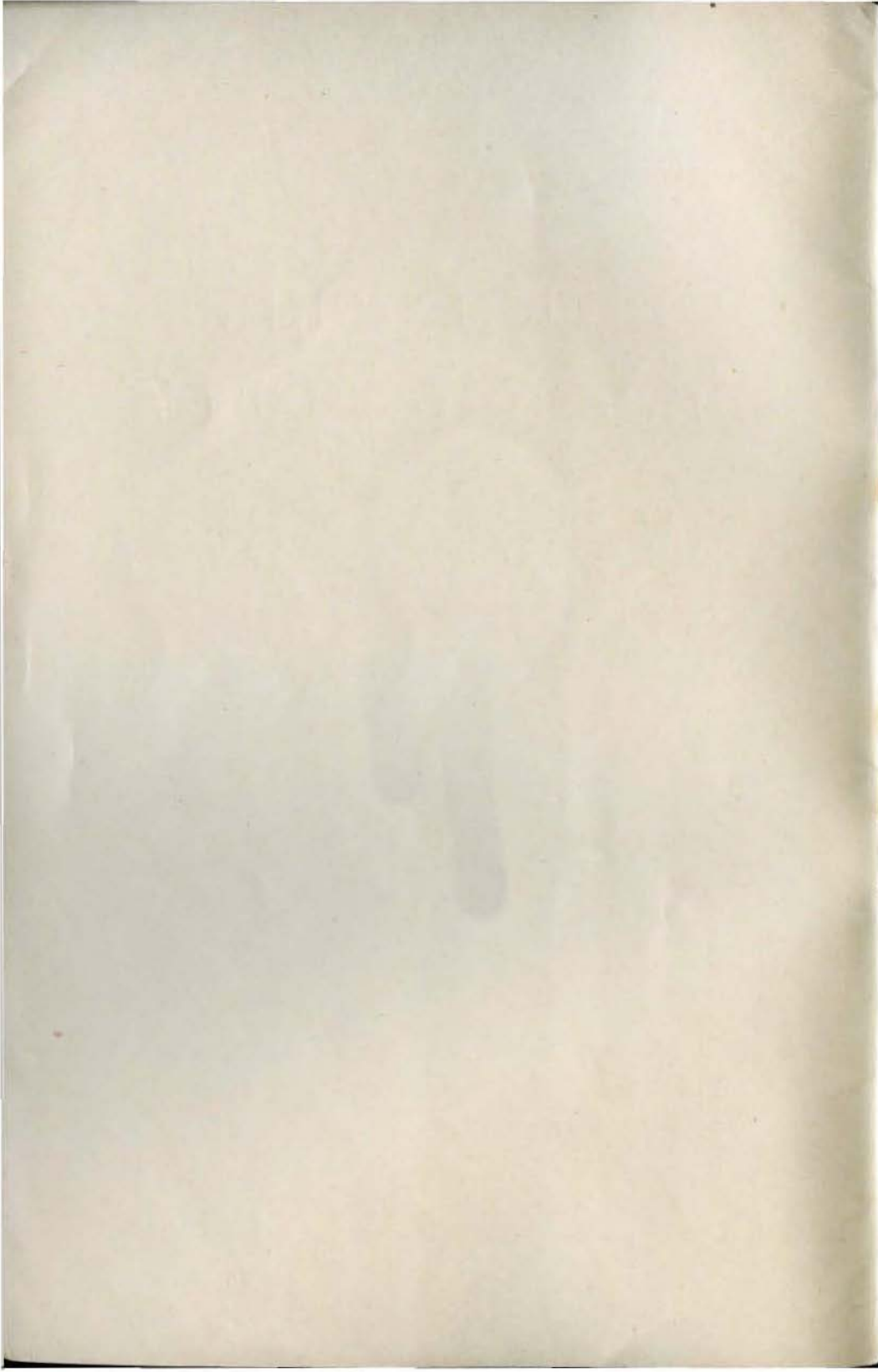


SEPTEMBER 1968

INTERNATIONAL BANKNOTE SOCIETY



President J. N. LAWRENCE



International Banknote Society



President: J. N. Lawrence

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Editor:

C. C. Narbeth, Mayfield, Kirby Road, Walton-on-Naze,
Essex, England.

FRONT PAGE PICTURE

Swedish Banknotes—see page 9

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Society Officers

President: J. N. Lawrence, P.O. Box 8113, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Vice-President: Dr. W. Loeb, 4568 E. Mercer Way, Mercer Island, Wash, U.S.A.

Executive Committee: J. N. Lawrence, Mrs. A. Hill, Dr. W. Loeb, C. Narbeth, J. Sullivan.

Expert Committee for note-identification: Dr. Arnold Keller, Berlin-Wittenau, Triftstrasse 64, Franz Sektor, Germany; Hans M. F. Schulman, 545 56 Avenue, New York, 17, N.Y., U.S.A.; David Atsmony, P.O. Box 3102, Tel Aviv, Israel; Dr. Walter Loeb, as above; Albert Pick, Koln-Weidenpesch, Ginsterpfad 3, Germany; A. J. Swails, 2218 McFee Avenue, Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A.; Mrs. A. B. Hill, Jnr., 4944 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri, 63108, U.S.A.

Secretary: Mrs. A. B. Hill, Jr., 4944 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri, 63108, U.S.A.

Assistant Secretary and Treasurer (for Great Britain): Fred Philipson, 5 Windermere Road, Beeston, Nottingham NG9 3AS.

Treasurer: A. J. Sullivan, 701 Hammonds Lane, Baltimore 25, Maryland, U.S.A.

Editor: C. C. Narbeth, Mayfield, Kirby Road, Walton-on-Naze, Essex, England.

Librarian: Wren Culkin, Philomatic Center, Boys Town, Nebraska.

Technical and Research Consultant: Richard A. Banyai, 4520 North 34th Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85018, U.S.A.

Banknote Listings. Finds and Corrections: William E. Benson, 2506 Howell Street, Dallas, Texas 75201.

Advertisement Manager: L. G. Burr, Ashlands, Burgh, Norwich, Norfolk, NOR 52Y, England.

Every Note a Story

By FRED PHILIPSON

As we have mentioned before, there is a wide variety of subjects depicted on the Notgeld issued towns and states during the German Inflation Period, that followed in the wake of World War I. Some of them do provide an unusual story, as the one that has been selected, that of the 10 Pf. note of *Allenstein*, a town in East Prussia. This records one of the earliest incidents of the Russo-German clash that carries one's mind back to August 26th, 1914.

It so happened that Russia, having had her army mobilised before war was actually declared, enabled the Commander-in-Chief, the Grand Duke Nicholas, to carry out a planned advance into East Prussia; the German Staff had not counted on such a rapid attack and did not have strong enough forces available to meet such a situation.



In a two prong attack, it was General Samsonoff who eventually reached *Allenstein*, the Headquarters of the 20th German Army Corps. This was also an important station for the German Air Force and more vital too was the fact that this region was one of the four great grain granaries of Germany; at that time, the crops were ripening ready for the harvest on which they relied for the next twelve months.

The remainder of the war detail we will not enter upon, but will mention that it was then that General von Hindenburg, who was not very well known at that time, whose expert study of the

wild lake area of East Prussia served a useful purpose when given the command, was able to apply it in such a way, that the position was reversed by the end of that same month.

As to the Note itself, this shows General von Hindenburg in the centre, with General von Bellow (also spelt Bülow) and General von Scholtz on either side, and on the reverse the commemorating fact stating "*That they baked bread for the Russians on August 27th and 28th, 1914*". It pictures men at the baking trough, another with a sack of flour, and the loaves being placed in the oven, while a Russian officer stands by along with the master baker.

This I believe is an unusual note with a story that is so different, just one of the many that may be featured from time to time.

Bikanir Government—used—1 piece, 1 anna, 2 annas, 4 annas—4 piece Scarce Emergency WWII—square card money (Sten catalogue \$24.00)—\$14.00 set. Bundi State, used, 1 anna and 3 pies—square card cash coupons 1942/43 (Sten catalogue \$10.00)—\$7.00 set. Poland 50 Zloty 1929 Unc. \$1.00, 100 Zloty 1941 Unc. \$1.50, 500 Zloty 1940—used—\$1.25. Others—free list.

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Secretary's Page

I was glad to have the offer of the Secretary's Page for this Bulletin issue. Having been appointed Assistant Secretary and Treasurer for Great Britain it serves as a good introduction, even though I may be known from the articles that I have occasionally contributed. There was no doubt about the membership increasing, and the need for someone over here to make the much needed closer contact. It will also lighten the burden that our Secretary Mrs. Adolph Hill has had to carry.

As an early member of the I.B.N.S., with a long experience in the numismatic field, I will be able to share such knowledge that I have gained with others and give help to new members whenever called upon. Given the support of every member we can enlarge our circle and encourage closer contacts that will create a family spirit. To be able to share with others, and perhaps to meet, will give a greater thrill to one's collecting interest; this I know from my own experience.

I must quote, as a reminder, some of the points so well put by Mrs. Hill in the last Bulletin issue. We welcome queries and suggestions, even more so when a S.A.E. is enclosed, for with present day postal charges increasing you can help one a great deal. Her six points should be noted for reference.

I am hoping to get in touch with as many members as possible; it will take a little time. It will help me if members do not wait for a dues statement, but submit prompt when the time comes round. Being situated in the Midlands makes it convenient for any member to get in touch with me, and, should they be travelling through our county, just let me know; it may be possible to arrange a visit.

Finally, I am asking all members to do some recruiting. Forward planning is already in hand; this can only be successful when we have extended and consolidated into a strong community, and I have the confidence that it is on the way.

FRED PHILIPSON.

Netherlands Bank

Money Museum

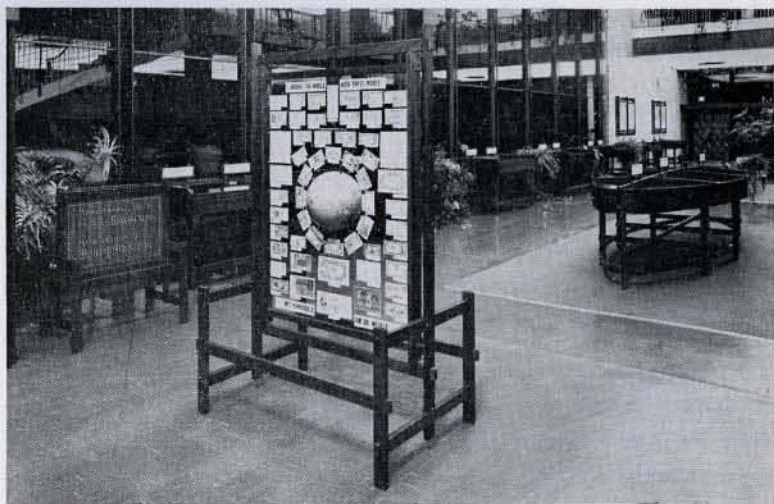
Johannesburg, South Africa

The first Money Museum to open in Africa was opened in the Netherlands Bank of South Africa Limited, Fox Street, Johannesburg a short while ago.

You can learn history and geography the easy way—on a trip to South Africa's first money museum. The collection, which belongs to Mr. Jimmie Lawrence, F.R.N.S., President of the International Bank Note Society and World Representative for the Organization of International Numismatists, is on loan to this Johannesburg Bank.

Mr. Lawrence's collection rated to be among the largest collections in the world has some 50,000 bank notes, 3,000 gold coins of the world, over 1,000 silver crowns from Afghanistan to Zanzibar, primitive money and barter money many with fascinating history.

Ancient coins dating from the time of Herod the Great and Salome. Strange money of all shapes and sizes are included in this Money Museum. Other interesting coins on display are World Proof sets and very rare South African gold sets.



Side view of the Netherlands Bank Money Museum.

Also among the items on show is the 600-year-old Ming bank note. Made of mulberry bark, it measures 14 inches by 9½ inches and is the largest note in the world. Next to this is the smallest note in the world which measures half-an-inch by half-an-inch.

Notes, which are burnt in China at funerals, are marked "Hell Bank Note" and are meant for the dead person's use in hell. There are also beautifully illustrated notes—one of them with seven different shades of colour, a note on khaki shirt material, issued by the British during the South African Boer War, when they ran out of paper, British notes printed in Mafeking and others printed for the Ladysmith siege.

The most prized note of Mr. Lawrence's collection, on view in this Museum is the 1920 note redeemable in gold sovereigns or bullion. This note issued by the South African Government under the Hertzog regime, is the last note unredeemed and the ledger at the South African Reserve Bank cannot be closed until the gold is paid out.

Children appreciate the educational value of the coins and notes, according to Mrs. Valerie Lawrence, who takes care of the museum when her husband is away. She said that a 12-year-old had written in the visitors' book: "I wish our lessons were as interesting".

Mr. Jimmie Lawrence has been appointed Director of the Money Museum.

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BOOK REVIEWS

FRANK J. KATEN, F.R.N.S.

The second volume of a three volume corpus of Italian paper money has just been released, entitled "La Carta Monetata in Italia". The author Cesare Gamberini di Scarfea is no stranger to numismatists of the hard money series through his numerous publications on Italian currency as well as the counterfeit series.

The first volume, issued in 1967, lists every note, from 1746 to 1815. It includes government issues, fiduciaries, patriotics, occupation notes, prisoner-of-war money and pseudo-paper money. While written in the Italian language it is very easy to follow. Each note has been numbered, denomination and size given, colour, number printed and any exceptional note is so marked. In addition a rarity table has been established, and each note is given a rarity index. Most of the notes are pictured, but where an illustration is missing, a rectangle has been included on the page marked "space for the photo".

Throughout the 288 pages of Volume I, is found much data heretofore unknown, but through the painstaking efforts of the author is now available to all.

Volume II, picks up from the year 1816 through 1859. A much larger book, with pages numbered from 289 to 686, the same format is followed as in Volume I. Obviously there are more photographs of notes, with even a sheet or two pictured. The Papal State and Vatican City has been thoroughly and completely listed and pictured. Many "Patriotics" of the liberation year of 1848 are shown.

Paper money collectors will await Volume III, due late in 1968, with great expectations. Each volume sells for about \$12.00 U.S.

THE OBSERVER'S BOOK OF HERALDRY

By CHARLES MacKINNON

Review by Ronald Greene

Any collector will eventually be brought into contact with Heraldry. Be it a coin, token, medal, banknote or even a book-plate in an old book a coat of arms will appear and even the least curious of us are bound to ask ourselves just what does it

mean. Perhaps—if the coat of arms is an English one—we will grab the public library's copy of Burke's Peerage to find that we are looking at "Per Fess, Vert and Gules, a Boar's Head erased Argent, Langued Gules . . ." and so on! Want to quit? Well now one doesn't have to. Recently a small format—pocket-sized if not an overworked expression would be ideal although who in the slim line suits of today carries a book in their pocket? But back to the book—150 page gem has been published. Any book-store browser will be familiar with the Observer's long series of small books on flags, ships, dogs, birds, aircraft, etc. The paper dustjacket lists some forty-one titles including the subject of this note, Heraldry. The "Observer's Book of Heraldry" follows the pattern. Small, well put together, inexpensive (Can. \$1.50, probably less than 10/- in England) very attractive, well written and easily read.

The book gives a little history of the subject. Then explains exactly what a coat of arms is, describing each and every component. Throughout, the book is dotted with drawings showing the various particulars being discussed. The various terms in use are illustrated or defined and this section of the book will prove useful to the researcher or casual reader. The uses of Heraldry are discussed as are the usual associated subjects of the Peerage and British Orders.

This is a book that you will be able to pick up and read easily cover to cover then lay aside until you need it as a reference.

JOURNAL OF EMERGENCY MONEY

By JERRY REMICK

Volume One Number One (Summer, 1968), four issues per year for \$2.00. Published by Emergency Money Society, Box 36, Pimento, Indiana 47866, U.S.A.

The first issue of the new quarterly "Journal of Emergency Money", dated Summer, 1968, contains 26 mimeographed pages with 18 informative articles on metallic, porcelain and paper emergency money of Germany, France, Austria and other European countries and some of the prisoner-of-war camps.

Four quarterly issues are to be issued in March, June, September and December of each year. Richard C. Upton has done a fine job as editor. This new journal is recommended to all collectors of coins or banknotes issued as emergency money and to those who want to extend their numismatic knowledge further afield.

AWARDS

As per the instructions of Jimmie Lawrence, President of I.B.N.S., I have taken over the chairmanship of the I.B.N.S. Awards Committee. The other members of the Committee will be F. C. Jewett, F.R.N.S., 26 Davean Drive, Bayview Hills, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada; and Gary F. Snover, P.O. Box 3034, San Bernardino, California 92404.

There will be two awards given—one for the best article that appears in our publication during 1968 and second for members who have never written for the publication previously (this, so we will encourage members who have never done any writing for our publication). The Society has received a donation of \$50 for prizes.

Material should reflect research by the author and should not have appeared in any other publication.

Judging will be done by the Awards Committee, whose decision will be final.

Material in December, March and June issues eligible for the awards.

Any suggestions to your Awards Committee will be appreciated and I am sure that after the first year is under our belt, it will be a lot easier to take care of the Literary Awards in the future.

MAURICE M. GOULD
Chairman, Awards Committee.

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A List of Swedish Banknotes

Sveriges Riksbank has the sole right of issuing bank notes that are to be accepted as legal tender in the Realm of Sweden (Constitution Act of the 6th June, 1809, with subsequent amendments).

Legal tender are bank notes of the following types:

- (a) types introduced in the 1890s with the portrait of Gustav Vasa on the back of the notes (type 1890);
- (b) types introduced during the years 1939–1962;
- (c) type 1965;
- (d) commemorative 10-kronor note of 1968.

All notes bear the year of printing.

5 kronor, type 1890, with printing-years 1890–1952.

Size: 121 x 70 mm.

Dominant colours, face: black, (red, blue, yellow);
back: black.

Watermark: in the left-hand bottom corner Head of Mercury in a cartouche and more over horizontal wave-lines.

The paper is yellow and on the left-hand part of the back of the note blue fibres are inserted.

Notes of this type are withdrawn from circulation when received by the Sveriges Riksbank.

5 kronor, with printing-years 1954–1961.

Size: 121 x 70 mm.

Dominant colours, face: dark brown (multi-coloured);
back: dark brown (blue, grey, red).

Watermark: portrait of King Gustaf VI Adolf.

The paper is yellow and on the left-hand part of the back of the note red fibres are inserted.

Notes of this type are withdrawn from circulation when received by the Sveriges Riksbank.

5 kronor, with printing-years 1962–1963.

Size: 121 x 70 mm.

Dominant colours, face: dark brown, (multi-coloured);
back: dark brown (blue, grey, red).

Watermark: in the unprinted portion of the note a close sequence of portraits of the Swedish poet Esaias Tegnér (1782–1846) and in the remainder of the note the denomination "5KR" in horizontal lines.

The paper is yellow and incorporates a security thread to the right of the portrait medallion.

Notes of this type are withdrawn from circulation when received by the Sveriges Riksbank.

5 kronor, type 1965, with printing-years beginning with 1965.

Size: 110 x 68 mm.

Dominant colours, face: violet, green, orange;
back: blue, reddish brown.

Watermark: diagonal wave-lines forming a network of squares containing the figure "5".

The paper is yellow and incorporates blue and red fibres.

10 kronor, type 1890, with printing-years 1892-1940.

Size: 121 x 70 mm.

Dominant colours, face: black (red, violet, yellow);
back: black.

Watermark: in the left-hand bottom corner Head of Mercury in a cartouche and more over horizontal wave lines.

The paper is bluish and on the left-hand part of the back of the note red fibres are inserted.

Notes of this type are withdrawn from circulation when received by the Sveriges Riksbank.

10 Kronor, with printing-years 1940-1952.

Size: 121 x 70 mm.

Dominant colours, face: dark blue (multi-coloured);
back: blue, grey.

Watermark: portrait of King Gustav Vasa in a medallion to the right.

The paper is bluish and on the right-hand part of the back of the note red fibres are inserted.

The printing-year and the serial number are printed in red below the left and above the right medallion. The signatures are printed in black.

Notes of this type are withdrawn from circulation when received by the Sveriges Riksbank.

10 kronor, with printing-years 1953-1962.

Size: 121 x 70 mm.

Dominant colours, face: dark blue (multi-coloured);
back: blue, grey.

Watermark: portrait of King Gustav Vasa in a medallion to the right.

The paper is bluish and on the right-hand part of the back of the note red fibres are inserted.

The printing-year and the serial number are indicated below the left medallion on the face only. The printing-year, the serial number and the signatures are printed in blue.

Notes of this type are withdrawn from circulation when received by the Sveriges Riksbank.

10 kronor, type 1965, with printing-years beginning with 1963.

Size: 120 x 68 mm.

Dominant colours, face: green, blue, red
back: light green, violet.

Watermark: in the unprinted portion of the note a close sequence of full face portraits of the Swedish author August Strindberg (1849–1912).

The paper is bluish and incorporates vertically a security thread.

10 kronor, commemorative note of 1968, with printing-year 1968.

Size: 120 x 68 mm.

Dominant colours, face: blue, violet, multi-coloured;
back: reddish violet, blue, orange.

Watermark: in the unprinted portion of the note the monogram of King Charles XI surmounted by a coronet.

The paper is bluish.

50 kronor, type 1890, with printing-years 1896–1962.

Size: 140 x 121 mm.

Dominant colours, face: Black (red, blue, yellow);
back: black.

Watermark: in the left-hand bottom corner Head of Mercury in a cartouche and more over horizontal wavy-lines.

The paper is yellow and on the left-hand part of the back of the note blue fibres are inserted.

Notes of this type are withdrawn from circulation when received by the Sveriges Riksbank.

50 kronor, type 1965, with printing-years beginning with 1965.

Size: 130 x 82 mm.

Dominant colours, face: blue, green, brown;
back: blue, yellow, reddish brown (grey).

Watermark: in the unprinted portion of the note a close sequence of portraits of the Swedish poetess Anna Maria Lenngren (1754–1817) facing to the right.

The paper is yellow and incorporates vertically a security thread.

100 kronor, type 1890, with printing-years 1898–1963.

Size: 140 x 121 mm.

Dominant colours, face: black (red, violet, yellow);
back: black.

Watermark: in the left-hand bottom corner Head of Mercury in a cartouche and more over horizontal wavy-lines.

The paper is bluish and on the left-hand part of the back of the note red fibres are inserted.

Notes of this type are withdrawn from circulation when received by the Sveriges Riksbank.

100 kronor, type 1965, with printing-years beginning with 1965.

Size: 140 x 82 mm.

Dominant colours, face: brownish red, blue, grey;
back: red, blue, brown, grey.

Watermark: in the unprinted portion of the note a close sequence of portraits of the Swedish statesman Axel Oxenstierna (1583–1654) facing to the right.

The paper is bluish and incorporates vertically a security thread.

1,000 kronor, type 1890, with printing-years 1894–1950.

Size: 210 x 121 mm.

Dominant colours, face: black (red, blue, yellow);
back: black.

Watermark: in the left-hand bottom corner Head of Mercury in a cartouche and more over horizontal wave-lines.

The paper is pink (as from 1909; earlier it was bluish) and on the left-hand part of the back of the note blue fibres are inserted.

Notes of this type are withdrawn from circulation when received by the Sveriges Riksbank.

1,000 kronor, with printing-years beginning with 1952.

Size: 210 x 121 mm.

Dominant colours, face: brown (multi-coloured);
back: brown (green).

Watermark: portrait of King Gustaf V.

The paper is faintly pink-coloured and on the right-hand part of the back of the note red and blue fibres are inserted.

10,000 kronor, with printing-year 1939.

Size: 210 x 121 mm.

Dominant colours, face: black, blue;
back: without print.

Watermark: in the right-hand top corner Head of Mercury and more over horizontal wave-lines.

The paper is white and on the left-hand part of the face of the note red and blue fibres are inserted.

Notes of this type are withdrawn from circulation when received by the Sveriges Riksbank.

10,000 kronor, with printing years beginning with 1958.

Size: 210 x 121 mm.

Dominant colours, face: green (multi-coloured);
back: green, violet-brown (blue, brown).

Watermark: portrait of King Gustaf VI Adolf.

The paper is white. On the back blue and red fibres are inserted forming a vertical zone in the middle of the note.

In addition to the bank notes described there are two other types, the number in active circulation of which is very small, viz.:

1 krona, with printing-years 1914–1921 and

5 kronor, issued on the 16th June, 1948, commemorating the 90th birthday of the late King Gustaf V.

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

At the beginning of 1964 I had the honour of being elected as President of the International Bank Note Society, and now, running into my fifth year I am wondering how I managed to keep this office for as long as this. I have enjoyed every minute of this time friends, believe me. However, as my hobby has now become my full-time occupation and the pace is rigorous, I feel I can no longer do justice to the presidential seat of our Society, and that it is time new blood took over. Hence, next year, March 1969, I shall regretfully be resigning my post and a new president will be elected.

During my term of office, many changes have been wrought in our Society. New members have joined at an average of a hundred a year, but old members have fallen by the way, possibly through waning interest in international collecting or through other commitments. We were very sad to see them go as old friends are hard to come by these days. With the new members, naturally, have come new ideas, for which we are most grateful. Now these same "new" members must enter the activities of our club by offering to fill the several vacancies in the committees; by contributing news items, money stories and such like. This Society is yours to make or break, so what about it, friends.

By kind permission of the Netherlands Bank of South Africa I have opened my collection to the public in the form of a permanent Money Museum at the Bank's Head Office in Johannesburg. On show at the moment, I have an assortment of Primitive money, gold and silver coins of the world, proof sets and bank notes. I change the exhibit every three months, while at the same time I travel to the Bank's branches in other cities of the Republic with smaller displays throughout the year. This as you must appreciate, is fully time consuming.

An apology to all our latest members for not getting round to welcoming you personally and for the delay in sending out the parcels of notes donated by our members, but being away from home so much has curtailed my activities in this field. I shall get going as soon as possible.

While on this subject I must thank the following members for donating so generously their duplicates; had it not been for them this project would have been shelved, as I was at rock bottom, having already depleted my own collection by some 1,600 duplicates: Mr. S. Van Veen, Belgium; Mr. M. Habib, Tanzania; Mr. K. O. Mao, Hong Kong; Mr. Phillip Parks, U.S.A.; Mrs. S. P. Ting, Taiwan; and Mr. Y. Yamaga of Japan. Many thanks, friends.

Here in South Africa we are in the middle of our winter. I have always told my friends overseas that our South African winters are kindly and mild. I must take it all back as this winter has been our coldest and we had one week of black frost, snow and ice-cold winds. Two days of below freezing. For us this was COLD, with no facilities for domestic central heating, and no double-glass to our enormous expanses of windows. Only a good old-fashioned log fire and electric plug-in heaters. Now the temperatures have risen and the days although chilly, are again pleasant.

Numismatically yours,

JIMMIE N. LAWRENCE.

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STEN CATALOGUE

By WILLIAM E. BENSON

The latest word from the publishers of Sten's first two volumes is that legal complications resulting from his not having a will have prevented progress towards printing the next two volumes.

The manuscripts can now be examined to determine how much work remains to be completed. Assistance from I.B.N.S. members may be requested to verify parts of the text if it is found to be incomplete. The next two volumes could not be published before the end of the year. Additional information will be in the next I.B.N.S. Quarterly Magazine.



Several members have responded with information about notes they know to be missing from Sten's lists. Remember, please give complete information about the notes and a photograph of them if you think the membership would be interested in seeing them.

The following notes are from the collection of the I.B.N.S. Secretary, Mrs. A. B. Hill, Jr.:

CHINA:

- C314 On obverse Chiao T'Ung Yin Hang, which is the same as Bank of Communications, but on reverse in English "General Bank of Communications". After C316, Sten refers to Kwangtung Province for this bank, but

neglected to list it there.
Suggest following addition:

Suggest following addition:

[illegible]

C342E	Bank of the Northwest			
	10 and 20 cents. Issued at Kansu	1928

C389 (Possibly) The Republican China Military Bank Note, Ten dollars local currency, Shanghai.

Chung Hua Bank "agents for the military government".

C460C Wan 1 Native Bank
5, 10 dollars 1903
Rows of 5 (10) coins on reverse.

C510	Hupei Provincial Bank					
	100 copper coins; Bureau of Engraving and					
	Printing, Peking	1914

C514	The Industrial Development Bank of Jehol, 10 cents. Bureau of Engraving and Printing	1927
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Unlisted Issues:

The China Silk and Tea Industrial Bank. Overprinted Peking.

1, 5 yuan. Bureau of Engraving and Printing	...	1927
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Yu Fong Co., Cheng Tu.

10, 20 yuan	1931
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Tung-Yi Commercial Bank.

1 dollar	1914
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Wing Long Zang Bank.

20 coppers 1924

(See I.B.N.S. Journal Christmas, 1964.)

If you have interesting unlisted notes, please send me the data.

NEWS AND COMMENTS

By PETER ROBIN (U.S.A.)

As those of you who are subscribers to the "Currency Collector" (and that should be all of you) know, I've made a practice of inserting a page or so of chit-chat and news items into that journal for the past four years. At the suggestion of the tireless and talented Ruth Hill, I'm extending this "service" to the readers of the I.B.N.S. Journal. I ask the patience of those who have to read this twice. Information comes from the pages of "Coin World" unless otherwise noted.

CYPRUS recently made its current notes available to collectors at U.S. \$18 per set: 250 and 500 Mils, 1 and 5 Pounds. Individual notes are available at face value plus sufficient excess to cover postage, insurance, and registry. Bank Cashier P. Christodoulou wrote: "Payment may be made in any form used in international settlements, but for the sake of speedy handling of applications, we prefer bankers' drafts drawn on any U.S. or British bank made payable to Central Bank of Cyprus.

SPECIMEN, proof, essay, and sample notes are not available to collectors. The bank does not have for sale obsolete notes, either, but we may place a keen collector in touch with interested individuals here, on request." Write Central Bank of Cyprus, Box 1087, Numismatic Service, Nicosia, Cyprus.

IRELAND has also announced the general availability of current notes on much the same basis. Current notes of 10/-, 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 Pounds are available at face value plus \$1.00 for postage and insurance. The carved heads on the reverse of these notes represent various rivers of Ireland. The original heads are part of the Dublin Customs House. Write Central Bank of Ireland, Box 61, Dublin 2, Ireland.

THAILAND has issued a newly designed 100 Baht note to replace the twenty-year-old "Red Elephant" on May 22nd. Thai notes are currently being printed by De La Rue, but a local printing facility is being built in that country which will eventually produce all 5, 10, 20, and 100 Baht notes.

ICELAND has emitted a new 500 Kronur note in line with the other denominations of the present series. The reverse features a fishing crew at work. A 5,000 Kronur note is scheduled for release later this year.

THE popular second president of the I.B.N.S., Don Allen, enjoyed a nice write-up recently. He displayed a varied selection of coins and paper money at the Arvida branch of the Royal Bank of Canada for the thirteenth year in a row. Quite a record, and it's no wonder that the I.B.N.S. numbers so many Maple Leafers among its membership. A series of Brazilian notes from the Milreis to the Novo Cruzeiro standards, South African notes, U.S. currency, and so forth.

BOTH M.F.P.M.C. and I.B.N.S. auctions will probably be completed by the time this is read. Both Don Foltz and I hope that many of you were pleased. If you didn't get what you wanted, save your money and hope for the best next time round. Both auctioneers can always use good material for that next time.

WORLD WAR TWO MILITARY CURRENCY SETTING ALL-TIME RECORD

By RAYMOND S. TOY

I have uncovered many interesting and historical data about these military currencies in my continuous research of all World War Two notes. My research takes in many forms such as publishing two books on the Allied Military currency and one on the Axis Military currency, obtaining new information from interested collectors before and after these books were published, etc.

In this article I shall report about one of the many new discoveries which I consider very timely for the alert and interested military paper money collector, as will be seen.

One of the longest-lived military currency was the Allied Military Currency for Japan, Series 100, Type B which were used over 13 years—1945–1958. It is now known that not only one series but two different military currency series have been and still are in use for over 20 years, thus surpassing all known records for such use.

The first of the two series and the older, are the British Armed Forces Vouchers; issued first in 1945 by command of the Army Council. Seven denominations were known and listed in the



The \$1.00 United States Military Payment Certificate, Series 641, together with six other denominations used in Viet-Nam only. Latest report states that this series will be replaced shortly.

military books as follows: 3 pence, 6 pence, 1 Shilling, 2 Shillings, 6 pence, 5 Shillings, 10 Shillings and 1 Pound. Then, in 1950, the 2nd Series were issued and all known denominations, the same as the 1945 issues, were then listed in the military books.

So far so good, but soon after my 2nd Edition of the Allied book was released, in 1965, a collector in Italy sent a photograph of a Five Pounds, 2nd Series British Armed Forces Voucher, positive proof of an unlisted military note! But he could not give me any other details and I could not find any one with any further information.



Unlisted British Five Pounds Armed Forces Voucher, together with seven other denominations, is used at all outlets in the British occupation zone of Berlin.

Then, in late 1967, a U.S. Army civilian employee stationed in Germany, bought one of my Allied 2nd Edition books and soon questioned me why the Five Pounds voucher was not listed. He then informed me that the complete set, from the 3 pence to the Five Pounds is still being used in all N.A.A.F.I. (Navy, Army, Air Force Institute) outlets in the British Occupation Zone (in the Berlin area). And this is the last place that these vouchers are used; the other last place was in Korea but use there has been discontinued. How much longer will these be used in Germany is anyone's guess but if the interested collector has friends or relatives in the Berlin area or eligible personnel such as British Armed Forces, British civilian nationals employed by the Armed Forces and same types of personnel of the U.S. and French forces, it might be possible to obtain some of these vouchers for his collection and at a reasonable price. (Before the devaluation of the pound, crisp uncirculated sets sold for \$35.00!) These are very colourful and with the exception of the 5 Shilling and the 5 Pound

vouchers, each has a silver thread running from top to bottom in the paper, no doubt to prevent counterfeiting. Possession of these vouchers by German Nationals is illegal as it would prevent them from purchasing British products which are free of German taxes.

And now we come to the other military series that has been in use over 20 years; none other than our own Military Payment Certificates. These were first issued on September 17th, 1946 and up to this time there has been nine different series issued, although the latest report is that the 10th series might be issued by the time this gets in print. Each series consists of seven denominations—5, 10, 25 and 50c., \$1.00, \$5.00, and \$10.00 and used in paying service men overseas. A collection of these certificates makes a very colourful display and if the interested collector knows a serviceman overseas, he might obtain some of the current certificates at face value. Series 611 used in Japan and Korea and Series 641 used in Viet-Nam.

So with these clues I hope the interested collector may be able to add a few more new military notes to his collection. Happy hunting!

CORRESPONDENCE

Your Auctioneer would like to take this opportunity to thank the membership for their co-operation in the auction just past. As I am writing this before all the notes are received for the auction, I do not know the final results. However from the number, variety and quality of notes received so far, I'm sure we will have the best auction ever sponsored by any organisation.

Any suggestions for improvements of future auctions are welcomed. I will try to answer all correspondence if a stamped, self-addressed envelope is included.

DONALD FOLTZ, Auctioneer.

Dear Members,

During the past few months several members have been making enquiries as to whether they could run a small advertisement in our quarterly journal.

Up to now this has not been encouraged as the work involved would have been rather more than our existing officers in England could cope with.

I am now pleased to announce that we can accept classified advertisements from members as well as the usual block advertisements.

This I feel will be welcomed by all of us, for what better way is there to buy or sell than by advertising.

An advertisement form will be enclosed with each quarterly journal. Please use this as it will assist our editor and myself as well as ensure that your advertisement is inserted correctly.

Yours sincerely,

L. G. BURR, Advertising Manager.

Dear Sir,

Recently I have received a lot of letters from members of the Society enquiring about the Central Bank of China Catalogue which I am preparing. Since the nature of these enquiries is quite similar, I hope I can take this opportunity to answer them all at once. Also I would like to thank all my friends for their constant encouragement and kind assistance in many ways and all those who had taken such keen interest in this catalogue.

About the Catalogue:

1. The complete title of the catalogue will be "HISTORY OF CHINESE PAPER CURRENCY VOL. 1. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF BANK NOTES ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL BANK OF CHINA (1923-1949)".
2. The purpose of the Catalogue is to look at the economy of the then newly-born Republic of China during the period 1923-1949 through its banknotes. In particular the C.B.C. had been chosen because of the very important role it played in the economy of the time and also because of its close link with the Nationalist Government.
3. The Catalogue included 668 real-size photographs of the obverse and reverse sides of the notes listed.
4. The notes are classified into 47 items according to their printer. They have been so arranged as to enable the reader to identify as soon as possible the note he is looking for.
5. Each note is accompanied by a detailed explanation about its design, illustration, signatures and other matters of interest. In some cases a sketch about the historical background under which the notes were issued is also given.
6. All important Chinese characters on the notes are translated into English alongside with their romanisation so that readers not familiar with Chinese will find this Catalogue a good companion to their collection of Chinese notes.
7. All the notes are graded according to their value.

Date of Publication

At first I intended to publish the book around January this year. However this was later found impossible because the printer was fully engaged. Now agreements have been reached with the printer to deliver the Catalogue before October, 1968. It should be available to subscribers about August this year. Members of the Society will be notified duly.

Yours faithfully,

KING O. MAO.

ARE YOU A CARTONUMIST?

Several months ago, I mentioned in my regular monthly column "Banknote Round Up" in *Australian Coin World*, that Russians call the paper money collecting: **BONISTIKA** (Bonistics). No other language has a common name for the hobby and the closest suggestion was made by a collector in the *Journal of the International Bank Note Society*. The word he coined is: **BANKNOTOLOGY**. This seems to be semantically acceptable but it is at the same time vulnerable to misspelling and wrong pronunciation which could easily render a collector to be called: **BANK-NUT-ologist** or even **BUNK-NUT-OLOGIST!** Another objection to this term may come from a large section of collectors of private notes, military scrip, occupation money, Notgeld, store vouchers and many others. These are all "Paper Money" but do not qualify to be called "Banknotes".

After my visit to Italy last September and again in December, I often listened to the melodic pronunciation of "Carta Moneta" (Paper Money, in Italian). Now, the French word "Carte" is also mentioned in the *Oxford Dictionary* as "Carte blanche" (blank paper) and "Carte de visite" (visiting card).

A combination of Greek and Latin words would certainly appeal to all nationalities. If "Numismatics" pertain to money in general and to coins in particular, then a new combination could be made, resulting in the term "**CARTONUMIA**" which would be equivalent in ANY language to the definition of "Paper Money". Here is a table of adaptations into three main groups of languages (Germanic, Roman and Slavonic):

ENGLISH	Cartoniumia	Cartonumist	Cartonumic
German	Kartoniumie	Kartoniumiker	Kartoniumisch
French	Cartenumie	Cartenumiste	Cartenumique
Slavic	Kartoniumija	Kartoniumist	Kartoniumisticki

Cartonumically speaking, this might be the closest we could get to have an international name for our hobby.

What do you think?

ALEX MILICH.

Royal Bank of Scotland Note Issues

NEW £1 NOTE

On Monday, March 11th, 1968, The Royal Bank of Scotland issued a new £1 Note which in size, colour and design is different from its previous issue.

The size of the new £1 Note is 66.69 mm. by 134.5 mm. ($2\frac{5}{8}$ " x $5\frac{5}{16}$ ") and appreciably smaller than at present. The new reduced size is exactly the same as the issue of new Bank of England £1 notes, announced by them on March 5th. The basic colour of the new Royal Bank Note is green which also conforms with Bank of England practice.

In design, there is a strong resemblance to the current series of Royal Bank £5 Notes and a portrait of David Dale, Agent of the Bank's first Branch in Glasgow, again dominates the face of the Note. Another focal point on the front of the new Note is the multi-coloured geometric lathe pattern framing the watermark (which is also of David Dale) located in the lower right side. The Bank's Coat of Arms appears in the lower central area housed in a dark oval.

The printing on the front of the Note also provides a facsimile signature of the General Manager with two serial numbers and the name of the Bank.

On the back of the Note there are engravings of the Head Office, Edinburgh and the Glasgow Chief Office. To the left and right of the facade of the Head Office of the Bank appear coding bars which are to facilitate the electronic sorting of Notes on new machines which are shortly to be delivered to the Banks. A thread within the paper is positioned in the left-hand side of the Note as one of the security features, which combine the most modern deterrent to forgery.

As from Monday, March 11th, the current £1 Notes were no longer issued but will continue in circulation until they come into Branches, when they will be withdrawn. The current Notes are not being called in and their value remains as a continuing liability of the Bank.

NEW £5 NOTE

The Royal Bank of Scotland issued on Monday, January 23rd, 1967, a new £5 Note. The issue of the new Note had been in preparation for some time but it was given special priority following the outbreak of forgeries.

The new Note resembles the previous Note only in its size. The design is completely new and the most modern deterrents to forgery have been incorporated.

A portrait of David Dale, Agent of the Bank's first Branch in Glasgow, dominates the blue engraved steel plate printing on the front and appears on the left-hand side surrounded by finely engraved geometric lathe patterns, in black and white line work. The focal point of the coloured ground printings is the Bank's coat of arms, located in the lower right of the note. From the arms flow a combination of machine and ornamented multi-colour patterns.

The printing on the face of the Note provides facsimile signatures of the General Manager, Mr. G. P. Robertson, and the Chief Accountant, Mr. A. G. Campbell, situated in the centre. The serial number appears twice, top right and lower left of the Note.

A striking vignette of the Bank's Head Office in Edinburgh occupies nearly the whole of the back of the Note. A strip of ornament runs vertically down the left-hand side which is a copy of the frieze around the building. In the lower left corner is an enlargement version of the motif appearing at the top of the gate supports. The Bank's title and address appear at the top left of the Note. The value of the Note in words and in numerals is shown clearly on both sides. A thread within the paper is positioned in the right-hand side of the Note.

DAVID DALE

(Joint Agent of The Royal Bank of Scotland, Glasgow Branch—1783–1804—whose portrait appears on the new £5 Note.)

David Dale, generally described as an industrialist and philanthropist, was born in 1739 at Stewarton in Ayrshire where his father was a grocer. He was employed at an early age herding cattle and then was apprenticed to a Paisley weaver. He afterwards toured the country as a packman, going round the country districts giving out the flax to be spun, and afterwards collecting the yarn to be sold in Glasgow.

At about the age of 24 Dale settled in Glasgow as clerk to a silk-mercator and thereafter went into partnership in a business engaged in importing fine yarns from France and Holland. It proved a very profitable venture for him and provided him with sufficient funds to establish himself in business on a large scale. He acquired, not long after its erection by an English company at Rothesay, the first cotton mill in Scotland. Dale then arranged to engage in cotton-spinning with Arkwright (inventor of the spinning-jenny) during the latter's visit to Scotland. Arkwright was entertained at a public dinner in Glasgow at which Dale was present. They went together to the falls of the Clyde, near Lanark, where they fixed on the site of what became New Lanark.

Dale began building his first mill there in 1785 and shortly afterwards dissolved his connection with Arkwright. By 1795 he

had four mills at work, driven by the waters of the Clyde, giving employment to 1,334 workers, to house whom he had built the village of New Lanark.

Unable to obtain workers in the district, he employed a large number of children from Edinburgh and Glasgow poor-houses. He made excellent arrangements for their maintenance and education.

He was also a partner for a time in cotton mills at Catrine, Blantyre, and at Spinningdale on the Firth of Dornoch, among others. It was in the Blantyre Mills that David Livingstone later went to work as a piecer during his boyhood.

In conjunction with George Macintosh (father of Charles Macintosh, inventor of india-rubber macintoshes) Dale established in Glasgow in 1785 the first Turkey-Red dyeing works in Scotland, the principal colour produced being known as "Dale's Red". He was also engaged in the large-scale manufacture of cotton cloth in Glasgow.

In 1783 David Dale was appointed joint agent with Robert Scott Moncrieff of the Bank in Glasgow, a position described at the time as "one of emolument and influence".

In 1799 Dale sold the New Lanark Mills to a Manchester company who appointed Robert Owen their Manager. Owen married David Dale's daughter, Anne Caroline, and it was he, following Dale's lead, who made New Lanark one of the industrial show pieces of the country.

Dale assisted Provost Patrick Colquhoun in founding the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce in 1783. He was one of its first Directors and was twice chosen as Chairman. He was also on the Town Council for a time and was twice chosen Magistrate.

Dale was of a very religious disposition and acted as a lay-preacher for many years. He helped to found the earliest auxiliary of the Bible Society and taught himself Greek and Hebrew to enable him to pursue his religious studies. To Glasgow and its institutions he was a generous benefactor.

In person he was short and stout and in temperament he is described as being lively and cheerful with a taste for music.

He retired as Agent of the Bank in 1804 and died at his residence, Rosebank (designed by Robert Adam and now demolished) in Glasgow in 1806.

When Scott Moncrieff and Dale were appointed Joint Agents of the Bank's Glasgow Branch in 1783, they had to find caution to the amount of £10,000 for their intrusions. In 1804 the Bond was discharged and delivered to them, the Directors in their Minutes expressing the "fullest conviction" that in every respect they had conducted the business entrusted to them "with ability as well as the strictest integrity" and if, had there been losses, these losses "in such a magnitude of business were unavoidable".

STAMPED NOTES			First	Last	Number	Value			£
Denomination			Struck	Struck		£	s	d	
£100	"Optional"	George II	1727	1781	1	100			2,100
		George III	1762	1765	1	100			
		George III	1785	1852	19	1,900			
£50	"Promissory" "Optional"	George II	1727	1782	1	50			50
£20		George II	1727	1780	3	60			
		George II	1755	1766	1	20			
		George III	1762	1766	1	20			
		George III	1785	1852	14	280			
£10	"Promissory" "Optional"	George II	1727	1779	29	290			380
		George II	1755	1766	2	20			
		George III	1762	1766	1	10			
		George III	1785	1852	69	690			
£5	"Optional"	George II	1727	1779	65	325			1,010
		George III	1762	1766	5	25			
		George III	1785	1852	205	1,025			
£1 1 0		George II	1758	1778	337½	354	7	6	1,375
		George III	1777	1796	1,258	1,320	18	0	
		George III	1799	1824	267	280	7	0	
		George III	1826	1828	7	7	7	0	
£1	"Optional" "Regalia" Issue Royal Coat of Arms	George II	1727	1750	1,089	1,089			1,962 19 6
		George II	1751	1798	1,551	1,551			
		George III	1763	1766	155	155			
		George III	1799	1826	3,193	3,193			
		George IV	1826	1832	1,078	1,078			
		George I	1833	1853	2,361	2,361			
5/-			1797	1799	3,715	928	15	0	9,427
									928 15 0
									17,233 14 6

UNSTAMPED NOTES

£100	Plate	1 or A	1854	1861	2	200	
		2 or B	1861	1876	1	100	
		3 or C	1876	1918	10	1,000	
		4 or D	1918	1940	792	79,200	
		5 or E	1949	1960	761	76,100	
		6 or F	1960	1966	494	49,400	
		7 or G	1966—		500	50,000	256,000
£20		1 or A	1854	1861	12	240	
		2 or B	1861	1875	29	580	
		3 or C	1875	1913	122	2,440	
		4 or D	1914	1947	8,893	177,860	
		5 or E	1947	1952	9,999	199,980	
		6 or F	1952	1957	15,587	311,740	
		7 or G	1957	1966	24,199	483,980	
		8 or H	1966—		10,000	200,000	1,376,820
£10		1 or A	1854	1861	25	250	
		2 or B	1862	1877	17	170	
		3 or C	1877	1917	79	790	
		4 or D	1917—		3,247	32,470	33,680
£5	Plates	1 to 6	1854	1951	25,686	128,430	
	Plate	7 or G	1952	1964	484,196	2,420,980	
		8 or H	1964	1966	1,322,400	6,612,000	9,161,410
£1		W. Turnbull	1875	1878	7,084	7,084	
		F. A. Mackay	1878	1887	8,660	8,660	
		W. Templeton	1887	1908	19,318	19,318	
		D. S. Lunan	1908	1920	10,188	10,188	
		D. Speed	1920	1927	7,377	7,377	
		A—Z/1	1927	1953	453,820	453,820	
		AA onwards	1953	1964	1,069,997	1,069,997	
		CA onwards	1964—		13,060,000	13,060,000	14,636,444
							£25,481,587 14 6

Links with the British Banknote 1882-93

By I. ANTHONY

The British Banknote like all other banknotes throughout the world and banknote history can well be defined since its early inception as a prime instrument of exchange, but as has been declared more than once by many contributors to the Society's Bulletin there are also numerous other instruments of exchange utilised by both the financial and banking world, the domestic and international exchange markets and the ordinary man in the street.

One of the major forms of notes which has very close ties with the banknote is the Promissory Note. This instrument throughout the history of the banknote has developed side by side with the banknote in legal definition and technical operation. In Great Britain by virtue of the enormous industrial and commercial expansion of the country from the early 18th century onwards and the growth of London as a Banking Centre from the early 19th century onwards, the Promissory Note was to come more and more into demand as the demand for this instrument increased. So its use became more and more complex due to the various abuses applied to it by virtue of fraud, embezzlement, irregularities, negligence, misconduct and misappropriation. This situation had ultimately reached a climax in Great Britain by late July of the year 1882 and resulted in the presentation of a Bill to the British House of Commons, a Bill which specified in its articles certain statutory rules laid down by law for the protection of the users of those instruments for the specification of its use and for the clarification of its definition.

The Bill declared that all persons in possession of such a Note shall be described as bearers, any person described as the Holder of such a bill shall be deemed to be the Payee or Endorsee of the note. Any reference to the Issue of such a note shall be deemed as reference to the first delivery of the note. These basic definitions amongst many others were and are at present of very great significance and importance during the course of various law suits in this country and the definitions particularly during the 11 years 1882-1893. A case in point is an Appeal case of March, 1893, brought before the Law Lords in connection with the power status and definition of a Promissory Note. The appellants were Bryant, Powis & Bryant Ltd., lumber merchants, appealing against a decision given by the Court of the Queen's Bench division of Lower Canada. The defendants were "La Banque Due Reugte", and the circumstances where a man by the name of Charles Griffiths Davies was appointed by the appellants as an agent with a power of attorney which gave him the authority to enter into contracts for three specific purposes, (a) the purchase or sale of goods, (b) the chartering of vessels and (c) the employment of agents and servants as incidental thereto plus certain other specified acts of the same nature. The man Davies then fell into

pecuniary difficulties and approached the bankers of his principals, Messrs. Bryant's, and made application for a number of loans which he succeeded in obtaining stating they were on behalf of his principals, Messrs. Bryant, Powis & Bryant Ltd., and their subsidiary Smith Wade & Co., and by drawing cheques on the company he signed the cheques "per pro C. G. Davies" and deposited with the Bank a number of Promissory Notes as collateral security drawn on Messrs. Bryant, Powis & Bryant Ltd. and endorsed in their name "per pro C. G. Davies"; but just prior to the promissory notes becoming due the company Messrs. Bryants forbade its subsidiary on whom the notes were drawn (Messrs. Smith, Wade & Co.) to meet the notes, and they at the same time notified the Bank disclaiming liability and demanded the Bank to hand over the notes to their custody, on the notes falling due. The Bank brought the action against Messrs. Smith, Wade & Co. for the value of the notes plus costs. The action was successful. The defendants then appealed to the Courts of Appeal where the appeal was allowed on the construction that if the instruments of Power of Attorney be construed correctly it does not authorise the attorney to borrow money on behalf of the company or to bind the company by a loan or a contract, which implies of course that on Charles Griffiths Davies endorsing a Promissory Note in the name of the company and drawing moneys advanced thereon he had not bound the company.

When considering this decision against the background of the Promissory Note the Act's overall definition out of which all decisions of the Courts emerge and on which all law suits hinge in connection with the notes may well be of some interest when one examines a completed or incompleated note and one meditates on its history and background. To quote verbatim, "A Promissory Note is an unconditional offer in writing made by one person to another by the Maker agreeing to pay on demand or at a fixed or determined time in the future a sum certain in money or to the order of a specified person or bearer".

Notoligists who may have at some time dabbled or who may be considering becoming serious collectors of the Promissory form of note may welcome some recommendations on the most interesting and methodical way in which to classify and group their collection. There are actually six basic methods of grouping and classifying a collection of Promissory Notes which could very likely be further sub-classified or sub-grouped. They are (a) the Autographical which is collecting by the signatures of the famous or semi-famous; (b) the caleographical which is collecting by the artistic quality and beauty of handwriting so common during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries; (c) the graphological collecting by the character defined in the handwriting of the notes, which can be particularly fascinating; (d) the institutional collecting by famous houses in banking or finance named in the notes; (e) the geographical collecting by the particular country, capital city or financial centre connected with the note; (f) historical.

